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EXPERIMENT STATION  
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

BULLETIN No. 26, 1915

By G. W. CARYER

## A NEW AND PROLIFIC VARIETY OF COTTON



### IMPROVED COTTON

LASLIE & PREER  
Cotton Factors  
Tuskegee, Alabama

Prof. G. W. Caryer,  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

March 22, 1915.

Dear Sir:- We received from you to-day one bale of cotton raised on the Experiment Station.

We wish to state that this bale of cotton is extra good staple, being 1 to 1 1-16 of an inch in length, and shows that it has been nicely handled as regards picking and ginning. If all the cotton in this section was thus harvested and ginned, it would bring on an average of \$1.25 more per bale.

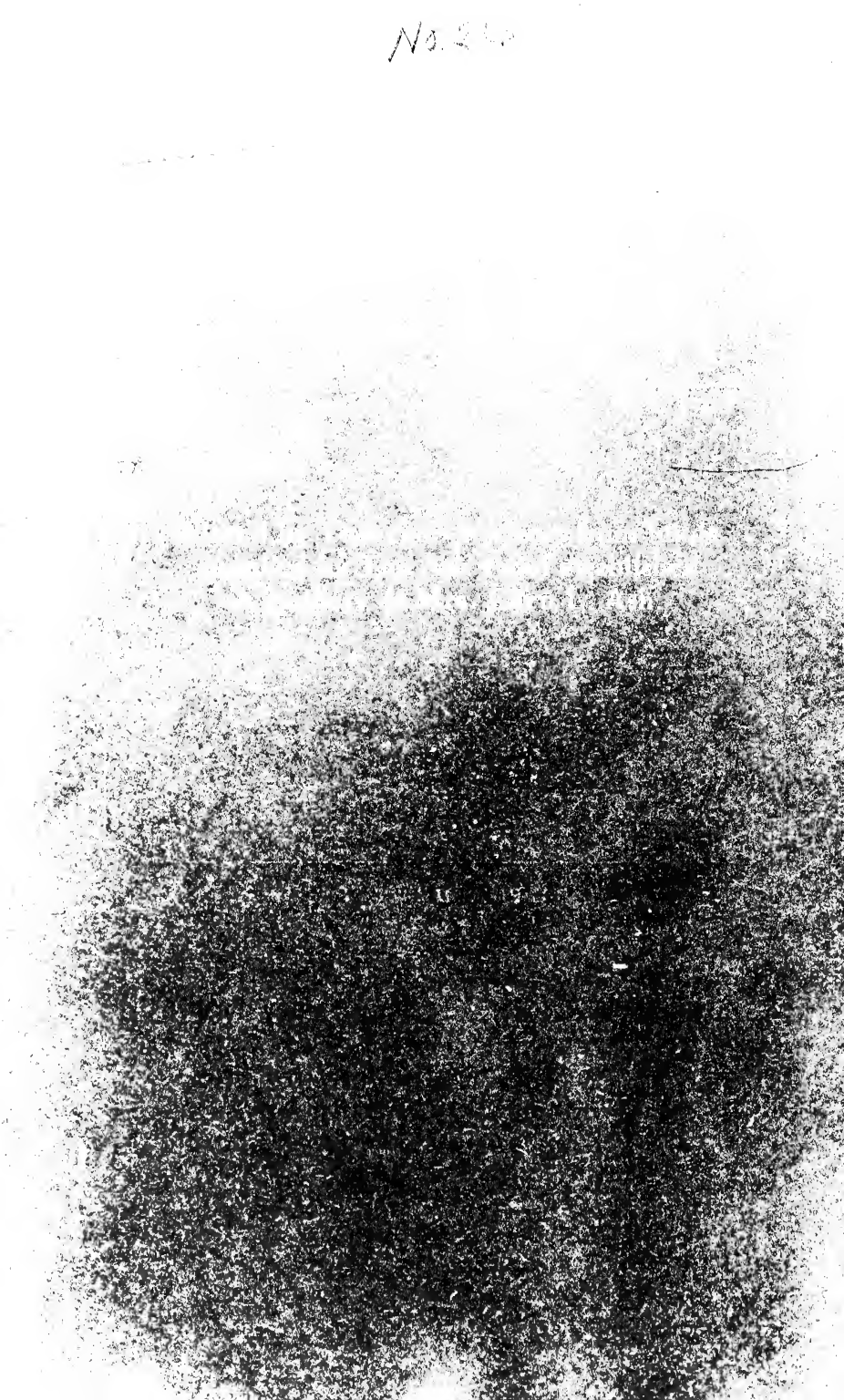
We are enclosing check for this cotton at 8 1-8, but will state that, being only one bale in so many of only average staple, we cannot handle it to any better advantage because of this extra staple. Thanking you, we are,

Yours very truly,  
LASLIE & PREER

With an average crop year this would mean for Alabama nearly 1 1-2 million dollars, and for Macon County alone over \$39,000.



No. 24





## A NEW APPROACH

I am directly interested in the cotton plant and the means that are being used to increase its production. The grand old book of 1894, from which I have just quoted, is evidence.

The first slogan applied to the cotton plant is captioned "Alabama's Cotton Crop, 1914." The second implies health, vitality, and happiness, and is captioned "Alabama's Cotton Crop, 1914." The third is captioned "Feed Himself."

Were I asked to submit a third I would unhesitatingly add this one: "More Cotton per Acre at Lower Cost, and Better Prices." Such a condition is not impossible, and it is the purpose of this book to tell how it can be done.

## History

Sixteen years ago the Experiment Station undertook the production of a type of cotton that would possess the following characteristics:

1. A longer and finer staple.
2. A more prolific variety.
3. A disease resistant variety.
4. A cotton that produces well on light sandy soils.
5. An early maturing variety that would escape more or less the ravages of the boll weevil.

In all the above matters a marked degree of success has been obtained.





...the cotton is known as the "Barnyard" variety, from whence it gets its great bulking habit.

How to make large yields from this cotton.

This cotton like all other varieties, produces good or bad in proportion to the proper or improper preparation, fertilization, and after-cultivation of the soil.

### Preparation of the Soil

In this it is safe to say that fully two-thirds of our farmers fail. They fail, first, because they do not turn (broadcast) their land in the fall, just as soon as the crop is off; second, they do not plow deep enough. Plowing should be from 8 to 10 inches deep.

### Fertilization

In addition to a well-prepared seed-bed, the land must be well fertilized if large crops are expected. By "large crops" I mean from 1 to 1 1-2, and in favorable localities, 2 bales per acre. There is an abundance of land in Macon and adjoining counties that can be made to produce two bales of 500 lbs. lint per acre.

Barnyard manure is the very best fertilizer known for cotton, and, on an average, our soils will require from 15 to 20 tons per acre. This should be spread over the land and plowed under. Where the soils do not wash and are not leachy, the manure can



and blue  
and blue and blue and blue

We have found  
our cotton bolls, the  
following the following

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210 lb. of

215 lb. of

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...the tap root going deep in the soil, and in well prepared soils, it throws out numerous lateral roots, often four and five feet in length. The largest of which as a rule are just below the surface of the ground; hence the wisdom of shallow cultivation.

#### **Off Grade**

The following things cause cotton to bring a lower price per pound than it otherwise would, and the farmer can and should avoid every one of them.

#### **Immature Cotton**

Cotton growers divide their pickings into three divisions known as "crops"—viz., the first bolls to open are called the bottom crop; the second, the middle crop; and the third, the top crop. The bottom and middle crops are nearly always the choicest staple. The top crop is the poorest, as it is frequently immature. Such should be kept ginned and sold separately, as it lowers the price of it all when mixed with the bottom and middle crops. Bolls of cotton picked before they are well open and those that do not open before frost, usually contain a large number of unripe fibers.

#### **Foreign Impurities**

Another important factor in determining the grade of cotton is, its freedom from foreign impuri-





fact. Such a result is entirely  
unprofitable. The only way  
in the proper care is to pick  
it.

This probably affects the price of  
other one thing. Some find that  
on color, the highest grade being  
If cotton can be picked before  
it, it will be very choice in color.

### Tinges, Stains, Etc.

Cotton that has tufts in it that are off color, such  
as pink, green, yellow, etc., is called tinged. When  
the color is very deep and general throughout, it is  
classed as stained. Both conditions originate prac-  
tically from the same source; viz., immature bolls,  
juices from crushed seed-water dripping from the  
leaves of the stalk, frosted cotton, cotton that has been  
put into large piles and allowed to sweat and mildew.  
All these materially reduce the price as well as poor  
seed, bad preparation of the soil, insufficient fertiliz-  
ers, late planting, poor cultivation, etc.

We hope the letter on the cover will inspire  
every cotton grower to set about at once to raise the  
standard of his cotton, in both quantity per acre and  
quality of fiber, which means greater prosperity  
for the State, more money for the county, and great-  
er peace and happiness for the individual farmer.

